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Different Methods of Extraction

Several different Methods of Extractions are presented here for purely informative purposes. Trying & Using without professional consultation is not recommended!

DO NOT CONSIDER SELF-ADMINISTERING IBOGAINE OR RELATED IBOGA PRODUCTS WITHOUT MEDICAL APPROVAL

Making a Tabernanthe iboga extract

The following piece concerning the making of a T. iboga extract for consumption was forwarded to a foreign Internet list dealing with Ibogaine issues. We reproduce it here for interest value, not as a methodology for self-treatment.

Because of the problems of working with Tabernathe iboga rootbark in its natural form, namely it's foul taste and the need for supervised hourly administrations, simple extraction processes have been devised which can render it easier to take.

We have no knowledge of anyone using the extraction detailed below to detoxify from drug usage, though it may be suitable for such a purpose.

Method

Put the rootbark into a large clean jar and add approx half a 70cl bottle of vodka, two cups of red wine and the juice of a lemon. Some users like to also add a half-teaspoon of vinegar.

Shake vigorously and then leave to stand for one week, shaking occasionally.

After one week has passed, empty the contents into a bowl or pan and place gently over boiling water.

DO NOT DO THIS CLOSE TO A NAKED FLAME AS ALCOHOL IS HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. ENSURE THE AREA IS WELL VENTILATED.

Alcohol boils at around 80 degrees centigrade, (as opposed to water which boils at 100). When the alcohol has boiled gently away, remove the bowl and strain the contents through cloth. (The solid that remains should no longer have the bitter taste it did prior to beginning the extraction. If it does, mix everything back together and return it to the jar for another week. Then repeat the above.)

Assuming that the solid is not now distinctly bitter, discard it and allow the liquid that remains after straining to stand for about 12 hours.

Storage - It is recommended you consume the extract within a few days of making it.

However, if necessary, it can be stored for about 2 - 3 weeks in a domestic refrigerator. After this period it will begin to brew, and the composition will be altered. Smelling the extract will tell you if it's started to deteriorate

Isolation of Ibogaine from Tabernanthe iboga

In this case it was for the root/root bark of tabernanthe iboga used as the plant material, which may contain up to 2.5 % or 6 % alkaloids respectively. The plant material was extracted with methanol four times, filtered and the methanol reduced to a small volume. An equal amount of water and acetic acid solution is added and shaken with petroleum naphtha, which is then separated and backwashed with acetic acid solution.

All the aqueous phases are combined. The aqueous phases are reduced in volume, then basified with ammonia hydroxide. This is then extracted four times with ethylene dichloride (possibly chloroform too). The solvent is washed with water, dried and concentrated. An equal amount of ethanol is added and the whole reduced to the original volume, then about twice the amount of ethanol is added. After chilling in the fridge for two days or so, ibogaine crystallises out, and can be collected by filtration.

The remaining liquid was again reduced in volume and re-chilled for a second crop of ibogaine.

Evaporation to dryness of the liquid yielded other alkaloids and residual ibogaine, which can be separated by chromatography, though can be laborious. To purify the ibogaine 100 mg of the crude ibogaine, as obtained above, was dissolved in 1 l of acetone, then 53.1 ml of 1:1 HCl was added, with ibogaine HCl precipitating (108 mg in this case) out straight away, this compound being relatively insoluble in acetone, compared to the base. Isolated by filtration. ibogaine mp 151-153* C sol - ethanol, ether, chloroform, acetone ibogaine HCl mp 299-300* C.

In tabernanthe iboga, ibogaine seems to be the most active and prominent alkaloid. In other species that are recorded as containing ibogaine, other alkaloids sometimes make up the majority of the alkaloids, with ibogaine being a minor component. Many related alkaloids however have a similar but not such strong action as ibogaine. The isolation of ibogaine from more complex mixtures of alkaloids may be a bit more tricky, especially if ibogaine is not a major component of the alkaloids.

Extraction of T. iboga root (TA).

One kg (2.5 L) of powdered T. iboga root and 5 L of 0.5% acetic acid were placed in a 6 L plastic bucket, stirred occasionally for one hour, and filtered through a cloth sack. The sack was wrung to expel all possible liquid from the root powder and the filtrate (pH = 3-4) was basified using 60 mL of 30% ammonia. The resulting flocculent, medium greenish-brown precipitate of TA was patiently gravity filtered through 30 cm filter paper and thoroughly rinsed with distilled water. This procedure was repeated twice more on the same root powder. The filter papers bearing the TA were placed on paper towels on a wire rack and left in a warm draft until successive weighings detected no more than 0.3% loss per day. The hard, dark brown solid weighed 30.037 g (3.0%) and was ground in a mortar and sifted to give a fine brown powder. Conversion of alkaloids to the hydrochlorides (PTA HCl). 28.00 g of powdered TA was placed on a filter paper in a funnel and 450 mL of acetone was added in portions with gentle stirring. The funnel was removed and 2 mL of concentrated HCl was slowly added dropwise to the flask with swirling, occasionally

adding a trace of PTA HCl from a previous batch to initiate precipitation. After waiting a few minutes to allow precipitation to begin, dropwise HCl (2.8 mL) was added with swirling until the liquid became acidic according to pH paper. A final 0.4 mL of HCl was added dropwise and the flask was placed in the refrigerator overnight. The yellow powder was scraped from the sides of the flask, filtered, rinsed with 84 mL of acetone, and dried at room temperature to give 9.493 g (33.9%) of PTA HCl. The black, spent TA weighed 14.521 g (51.9%) after drying. Ibogaine HCl. 9.712 g of PTA HCl was patiently dissolved in 150 mL of boiling 95% ethanol, set overnight at room temperature, refrigerated for two hours, and the mother liquor was decanted from the yellow crystals (4.412 g). Recrystallizing again from 80 mL of 95% ethanol gave 3.666 g of mostly pure ibogaine HCl. Recovery of residual alkaloids (RA). Most of the acetone was distilled from the filtrate from the preparation of PTA HCl and the remainder was evaporated using a stream of air. The dark residue was dissolved in 400 mL of distilled water, filtered, and basified to pH 9 using 3 mL of 30% ammonia. The medium yellow suspension was filtered through a fresh coffee filter paper and left on a warm surface to dry. The chunks of light, chalky, off-white alkaloid residue weighed 4.750 g (17.0%).

Extraction of *V. africana* trunk bark (VTA).

One kg of powdered trunk bark was extracted in the same manner as the *T. iboga* root above, resulting in 59.723 g (6.0%) of crumbly brown voacanga total alkaloids (VTA). Conversion of alkaloids to the hydrochlorides (VPTA HCl). 75.00 g of VTA was treated in a manner similar to the PTA HCl above, resulting in 35.929 g (43.6%) of medium brown VPTA HCl. The spent VTA weighed 31.534 g (42.0%). Recovery of residual alkaloids. The filtrate from the preparation of VPTA HCl was treated in a manner similar to the PTA HCl filtrate above, resulting in 12.119 g (16.2%) of chalky, off-white solid.

Preparation of *V. Africana* Extract

Total alkaloidal extracts of *Voacanga africana* seeds (obtained from Valley Farms Ltd, ccra, Ghana) were prepared using standard extraction procedures [10,43]. Briefly, dried seeds were powdered and defatted using petroleum ether, and a crude concentrated extract was obtained by a series of ammonia basification and methanol extractions. This crude extract was then purified using solvent extraction, pH manipulation, and precipitation techniques [43].

Drugs Used and Their Sources Pluronic F127 was obtained from BASF Wyandotte (Michigan); 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX) was obtained from RBI, while ibogaine, bicuculline, nystatin, haloperidol, and all the salts in the ACSF were obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Stock solutions of ibogaine and VA extract were made in 63% ethanol and diluted 500–1000-fold prior to application.

Ibogaine from *Trachelospermum jasminoides*

"Leaves and stems (50 kg) were dried in the shade and extracted with ethanol. The crude alcoholic extracts were concentrated and partitioned between 10% hydrochloric acid and chloroform (pH 1). The chloroform layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to a gum (25 g, F1). The aqueous acidic layer was basified with aqueous ammonia and extracted into chloroform at various pH values (5, 7, 9,

and 11). The fraction obtained at pH-5 (20 g, F2) was found to contain major alkaloids. We have recently reported five indole alkaloids from this plant (2)."

"The crude alkaloidal fraction (F1, 25 g) was subjected to flash chromatography. [...] The alkaloid isolated was identified as voacangine-7-hydroxyindolenine by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in the literature (3). [...]

Voacangine-7-hydroxyindolenine may have been formed by air oxidation during the extraction and isolation process."

"Fraction F2 (20 g) was also loaded on a silica column (750 g) and was eluted with increasing polarities of mixtures of petroleum ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, and methanol." "The fraction obtained on elution with chloroform:ethyl acetate (3:1) consisted of a mixture of four alkaloids. This fraction was subjected to a flash chromatography, which was eluted with increasing polarities of mixtures of petroleum ether in acetone. The fraction obtained on elution with 70% petroleum ether in acetone was found to contain two major alkaloids. These alkaloids were separated by preparative TLC on silica gel (petroleum ether:acetone:ammonia, 6:3.95:0.05). The faster moving alkaloid was identified as ibogaine by comparison of its spectral data with those reported in the literature (7) while the slower moving alkaloid was identified as tabernaemontanine (8)."

"Further elution of the same column with 60% petroleum ether in acetone afforded another alkaloid which was further purified by preparative TLC on silica gel (petroleum ether:acetone:ammonia, 1:1:0

~ACHTWAN'S IBOGA EXTRACTION 2.0~

THIS POST IS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY

~MATERIAL~ 50 grams Tabernanthe Iboga root-bark (not whole root)

White vinegar (acetic acid)

plastic funnel (2)

Qt. mason jars (2)

coffee filters

cloth filter (T-shirt)

coffee bean grinder

gelcaps

scales-digital (.100)

glass baking dish

~PROCEDURE~

(1) grind 50g root-bark in bean grinder (powder as best u can)

(2) cover with vinegar

(3) simmer on low heat {3 or 4 on stovetop} 60-90 min. do not boil

(4) filter thru cloth ~collect solution~

(5) filter solution thru coffee filter

(6) re-cover plant material with vinegar

(7) repeat steps X 4

(8) preheat oven to 200F

(9) pour combined, filtered liquid into glass dish

(10) evap in oven w/ door open {takes several hours}

(11) scrape weigh cap pray

A Simple tech

Soak 30-40 grams in methanol' warm it for 2 hours' strain' filter' soak again for 2 hours' warm' filter' add muratic acid or acetic acid'

let the snow storm settle completely'

Evaporate the methanol'

You shall be left with 4-5 capsules worth of dark brown powder' (I get this without filtering' just decanting)

Eat 3-4 capsules and go lay down'

Job done'